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COUNTRY USSR (Kazakh SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Reception of Foreign Broadcasts
in the Chimkent Area

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

A five-page report covering foreign broadcast reception and
apparent Soviet jamming operations in the vicinity of Arys
(N 42-26, E 68-48)

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC					
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Reception of Foreign Broadcasts in the Kazakh SSR:

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1. [redacted] the Zadar'ya Sovkhoz

[redacted] is approximately four to five kilometers west of Arys' in Chimkent

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Oblast, Kazakh SSR. [redacted]

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[redacted] a Baltika radio receiver in an Arys' store for 774 rubles.

This receiver had seven tubes and four wave lengths: long, medium, short 1, and short 2. [redacted]

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2. The majority of the people on the Zadar'ya Sovkhoz owned the Moskvich type of radio receivers with two wave lengths, long and medium, and Kama receivers, also with two wave lengths. The price of either of them was 195 rubles. [redacted]

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The regular sovkhos workers were unable to buy even the cheap receiving sets, but normally had wired speakers. Most of the Moskvich and Kama sets were owned by sovkhos administrative personnel. The sovkhos director and several [redacted] citizens who worked on the sovkhos owned Baltika sets.

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3. Every radio receiver in the USSR must be registered with the authorities. There is a special organization responsible for these matters,

[redacted] Also, a tax had to be paid annually on every radio receiver. The annual tax on the Baltika set was 90 rubles,

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[redacted] the government decree forbidding listening to foreign broadcasts, [redacted]

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warned

that it was illegal to listen to foreign broadcasts. however,

listening to the transmission of foreign music was all right. Regardless of the fact that this warning was given to every owner of a receiving set, practically all owners, Soviet and foreign alike, listened to foreign broadcasts. Of course it was dangerous to do so, but tuned the set to room volume and kept the doors and windows closed.

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not any cases of confiscation of radio receivers capable of reception of foreign broadcasts, of compulsory exchange of tunable sets for sets capable of tuning only on government frequencies, or of the compulsory removal of short-wave components.

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5. some of the local party members in the sovkhos were charged with the duty of watching radio receiving set owners and discovering those persons who listened to foreign broadcasts. the local militia was also responsible in this regard, and if any sanctions had been applied, it would have been done by the militia.

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whether Soviet news broadcasts were presented convincingly or whether the majority of Soviet listeners believed what was said. This would probably have been the case if there were no foreign

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[redacted]

broadcasts. However, VOA, BBC, Radio Tehran, and others often gave quite different interpretations of the news. [redacted] Soviet news broadcasts always ~~main~~ coincided with the news in the press.

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8. [redacted] listen to foreign broadcasts on VOA, BBC, Tehran, Delhi, Pakistan, Ankara, and Cairo, but mainly to the first two. The morning (0700 hours) (reference is always made to Moscow time) BBC broadcast was not jammed at all and reception was exceptionally clear. The evening (1900 and 2000 hours) VOA broadcasts were badly jammed, however, the jamming did not start before the commentator started with the actual news or other information. This means that the introductory part of the program was not jammed, nor was the musical part jammed. The 2100 hour VOA broadcast was also jammed, but not too bad. By tuning the set very low and sitting quite close to it, the 2100 hour broadcast could be clearly received. The evening (1800 hour) BBC broadcast was badly jammed. [redacted]

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BBC on a wave length of 75 meters (short 2) in the evening, and in the morning on 23.5 meters (short 1); to VOA in the evening on 13, 16, 19, and 25 meters, all on short 1; and 348 meters (medium). The 348-meter wave length gave the best reception. The other foreign broadcast reception times and wave lengths [redacted] were: Delhi- at 2000 hours on 72 meters (short 2); Pakistan - at 1900 hours on 70 meters (short 2); Ankara - at 1830 hours on 34 meters (short 1); and Cairo (prior to its bombing) at 1800 hours on some short 1 wave [redacted] After the bombing the

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[redacted] could be heard quite clearly, and were not jammed at all. Ankara broadcasts started to be jammed at the time of the

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[redacted]
fighting at the Suez Canal because the attitude of this station had become inimical to [redacted] the USSR.

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9. [redacted] on the Kitan kolkhoz, approximately 100 kilometers from Arys' in the direction of Moscow, [redacted] there was a radio jamming station allegedly manned by Soviet Army personnel [redacted]

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10. Normally, people who listened to foreign broadcasts passed the information they received to their friends, and in this way, by the next day at the latest, the news got around. [redacted] the people in general believed the foreign broadcasts. [redacted]

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11. [redacted] not [redacted] any party or government officials [redacted] listened to foreign broadcasts. [redacted] they used to listen to foreign musical programs, but [redacted] this was not illegal.

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12. [redacted] believed all the foreign broadcasts said and so did [redacted] a few Russians [redacted]

[redacted] favorite station was VOA because of its comprehensive news reports and sensible commentaries. Second to VOA, [redacted] BBC for the same reasons. [redacted]

[redacted] VOA is also the most effective station in its impact on listeners; the second in this respect would be BBC. The most popular stations were VOA and Delhi because of their musical programs.

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13.

[REDACTED]

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quite a number of Russians who listened to these commentaries were impressed and respected the attitude of the US Government in regard to this conflict.

14. In regard to convenient times for broadcasts, [REDACTED] 2200 hours, Moscow time, would be best because of the clearest reception at that time. In general, the late evening and early morning broadcasts come through much better than daytime and early evening broadcasts. The most convenient time for workers on night shifts would be 0600 or 0700 hours.

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